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ever, that the loss of sensibility runs parallel with the conditions of fatigue. He thinks its curve rises quickly at first, then more slowly, until it hardly increases at all. Those who are nervous and weak show a more rapid rise of the curve; those who are strong and healthy will keep up for a longer time. When fatigue supervenes upon a generally exhausted condition and resistance is less, its curve rises higher in an irregular way. Still, weak persons often possess great resisting power until there may be a breakdown without any warning.

Human Physiology, an Elementary Text-book of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, by JOHN W. RITCHIE. World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., 1909. 362 p.

This little text-book is written after years of experience in elementary and more advanced classes, with the chief object of making physiology tributary to health. The author has tried to balance his book between the mere teaching of facts and the rules of health. Physiology, he thinks, is the teacher's science and it should be brought into relation to nature study and agriculture and to preventive medicine, treatment of emergencies, etc., so that he gives special chapters to tuberculosis, preventing the spread of disease germs, accidents, etc.

Psycho-Biologie et Énergétique, par CHARLES HENRY. A. Hermann et Fils, Paris, 1909. 216 p.

This vigorous writer here brings together many of his papers, which have appeared elsewhere under various headings, and gives them a certain unity. In Part I, under theory, he discusses principles, representative elements, multiple and complex representation, specialization of higher kinds. In part II, which treats of the applications to certain problems, he gives particular sections to balistics, the complete formulæ of the simple pendulum, the problem of a jet of water sustaining a weight, the dynamics of electrons, the law of Dulong and Petit, curves of growth, chemistry of respiration, sensations and energy, ending with conceptions of energy as applied to sociological problems.

Un Problème de l'Évolution. La Théorie de la Récapitulation des Formes Ancestrales au Cours du Développement embryonnaire, par L. VIALLETON. Coulet et Fils, Montpellier, 1908. pp. 244.

This work attempts to characterize the theory of the recapitulation of ancestral forms, particularly in the course of embryonic development, and especially to test the fundamental law of biogenesis according to Haeckel. To our mind, the author takes too many chapters in recapitulating what is rather well known of the history of this doctrine, and is naturally most interesting when in the later chapters he comes to his own work.

L'Évolution Psychique de l'Enfant, par le DR. HENRI BOUQUET. Librairie Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1909. 100 p.

The writer is a psychologist and specialist in infant maladies and here tries to sum up the results of his own long experience concerning the development of human mentality in the early years, following the earliest sensorial activities, touch, taste, hearing, etc., the development of language, the least and then more complex psychic activities, habit, memory, affective life, fear and imagination, fetichism, etc.

Rassen-theorie und Geschichtsforschung, von FRANZ SCHOLZ. G. Scriba, Metz, 1908. 24 p.

The scientific and social idea of race is of recent origin but is now